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X.—*The London Atlas of Universal Geography.* By John Arrowsmith. 50 sheets. London. 1834.

WE can now announce the publication of this work, the appearance of which has been delayed on motives very creditable to the author's zeal, but yet too long delayed, on any motives, after it was first promised. In his anxiety to incorporate in his sheets the very latest information to be procured anywhere, Mr. Arrowsmith overlooked the fact, that the science which he illustrates is progressive, and that no moment is likely soon to arrive at which new matter will not be flowing in.

The zeal, however, which has delayed the publication has unquestionably added to its value. In a Letter which he has addressed to the Royal Geographical Society, Mr. Arrowsmith points out especially considerable improvements in the Map of Ireland, and in those respectively relating to Asia, Africa, and South America ; and although it would have been more satisfactory if, with his mere statement of these, he had indicated in detail the sources from which he has drawn his emendations, and the principles on which, on each occasion, he has exercised a critical judgment, and weighed conflicting statements—(in which case we should have felt it due to him to publish his letter *verbatim*) yet, knowing, as we do, personally, that he has had many exclusive advantages, and has diligently profited by them, it appears not less due to the public to give this, our knowledge, currency.

The Atlas consists of fifty sheets, of which many favourable specimens might be given, besides those above indicated. Some objection may be made, at first sight, to the little prominence given in most of them to physical geography : and we confess, ourselves, that we think a superior richness might have been given to this portion of the engraving, without injury to the clearness of the topographical detail ; yet, substantially, the fault is more apparent than real. The physical characters of each country are not so much wanting, as much kept down ; and the best judges of maps strongly object to any approach in them to heavy engraving.

The work, as a whole, is a most acceptable present to the geographical public ; and its convenient size, combined with its pretensions to minute accuracy, enhances its value. To those who have frequent occasion to consult maps, nothing is more irksome than a very large sheet—unless it be a meagre or incorrect one.

